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 - FOR 1909.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [29]

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column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
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MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 27th December,
1909, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, ARCHAUS LAM, 18
elderly son of W. D. S. Yuen, Hongkong, to Rose
Elizabeth, second daughter of the late HENRY
BENNETT, Hongkong. [1682]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 28TH, 1909.

Among visitors to the Far East during the
past season was Mr. HENRY GEORGE, jun.,
son of the American Single Tax advocate,
and we publish in another column to-day a
statement from our London correspondent
which sets forth the views Mr. GEORGE
has formed on the subject of America's
policy in China. At the start Mr. HENRY
GEORGE, jun., makes it very plain that he
has made but a superficial study of the
subject, and his premises being fallacious it
follows that his conclusions are not worth
much serious attention. Our excuse for
printing the statement sent to us is not,
therefore, that we regard it as an important
contribution to the discussion of the subject,
but rather to illustrate how far a politician
obsessed by one controlling idea can be
carried by it. To say, for instance, that the
real cause of the forced resignation of Mr.
CRANE from the post of Minister to
China was "a war of the big American
syndicates," is not only contrary to fact but
transparently absurd. The statement, how-
ever, is quite in accord with the notions
of Mr. HENRY GEORGE, jun., regarding the
reasons underlying the American Govern-
ment's interest in affairs in China. The
terrible capitalist is the King CHARLES' head
of his story. He tells us, for example, that
the statement by the Secretary of State that
the Government was studying the recent

agreement between China and Japan in
relation to Manchuria "with a view to
determining whether there is anything in
the agreements adversely affecting American
interests" was "an admission of the gravest
portent—a seeming admission of the very
thing charged against us in the Far East,
that the American Government is doing the
work of the American syndicates in
getting concessions and loan privileges
in China and trying to force a way for them
in China." Those who are better informed
on the subject than Mr. HENRY GEORGE,
jun., will recognise how perverse is the inter-
pretation which he has given to the action
of the American Government in this particu-
lar instance. At present there is no
question of obtaining concessions and loan
privileges for American syndicates in the
province of Manchuria, and we are not
aware of any being contemplated. The
"American interest" in the Manchurian
agreement is simply to see that the compact
to keep the doors open to the trade of the
whole world was not infringed by the agree-
ment recently entered into between China
and Japan. America's only interest in
Manchuria at the present time is to see that
the present and prospective trade of the
United States with that territory is not
jeopardised by diplomatic agreements which
defeat the settled policy of the open door.
Mr. GEORGE apparently recognises that
China, if she is to progress, needs foreign
capital to provide herself with railways and
to develop her mineral resources, but he is
stoutly opposed to the American financial
syndicates participating, because in his view
the loan business is certain to lead to
"another revolution." Now in com-
mercial treaties with all the Powers of the
world China has expressly recognised that it
is desirable to attract foreign as well as
Chinese capital and has undertaken to offer
no impediment to the attraction of foreign
capital. She is availing herself very largely
of foreign capital for enterprises that should
prove highly remunerative, and nothing that
Mr. HENRY GEORGE, jun., says about im-
pending revolutions in China is likely to
induce the American Government to abstain
from giving to the legitimate enterprise of
its nationals in China the same measure of
support and protection which other Govern-
ments give to the undertakings on which
their subjects have embarked. Signs in
China of coming trouble may be detected,
but we are not inclined at present to take
them too seriously. At any rate, American
syndicates are not likely to be dissuaded
any more than British or German syndicates
from lending money to China on terms
which ensure the safety of the capital, and
the statesmen of China, we fancy, fully
realise the dangers of over-borrowing. They
are not likely to reach the point when they
will find themselves unable to meet their
obligations, and there is no warrant for
anticipating they will ever refuse to do so.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher has been appointed
Registrar of Trade Marks with effect from
January 1st.

The Malay States Guides are sending a team
to compete at the next Biele meeting. The
team will sail from Penang about the middle
of April.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased
to re-appoint the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai to be a
member of the Medical Board for a further term
of three years.

The scale of charges for civil officers, their
wives and children, in the Government
Hospitals and Asylums is published in the
current Gazette.

The name of Mr. Lau Lai has been added to
the list of Chinese medical practitioners, trained
in Western medical science, who are authorised
to grant death certifications.

Yesterday, being Boxing Day, was observed
as a holiday. All business was suspended and
most people spent the time out of doors.
Tennis and walking were favourite exercises.

A Chinese who snatched \$15 from the pocket
of an American blue-jacket as he was leaving a
money-changer's on Saturday was yesterday
sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four
hours in the stocks.

A native who was banished from the Colony
ten days ago was found by the police and
brought before the Magistrate yesterday, when
he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment
and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

A peculiar tram accident was reported to the
police yesterday. While a train was passing
the market the conductor in moving from one
end of the car to the other caught his foot in
one of the window frames on a truck and was
pulled to the ground, receiving injuries which
necessitated his being sent to the hospital.

The members of the Victoria Golf staff held
a smoking concert in their mess room last night,
when a large number of members and friends
assembled to bring the festive season to a
fitting finish with wine and song. A long and
varied programme was gone through and
thoroughly enjoyed, and the general arrange-
ments reflected great credit on Mr. Gist
and his committee.

Mr. E. Jones has been appointed to act as
Assistant Harbour Master, and Mr. A. E. Davy
to act as first boarding officer.

The police at Shanghai now have the services
of a legal adviser at their disposal, Mr. Kirk,
of a well-known law firm, having offices at the
Central Station, where the Inspectors of the
various stations can consult him on serious
cases every morning.

Arohdecan E. H. Thomson, of the American
Church Mission, who has just completed fifty
years' work in China, was at Shanghai on the
21st instant presented with a handsome silver
trophy at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to com-
memorate his golden jubilee.

Mr. J. G. Martey has organised a corps of
Boy Scouts for Fintian. The corps already
numbers 25, divided into patrols of 5. It is
hoped to affiliate them with Baden-Powell's
Boy Scouts, and the energetic promoter is now
in communication with Head Quarters thereon.

An old employee of Mr. H. P. White was at
the Magistrate's yesterday sentenced to three
months' hard labour for obtaining goods from
Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. on a forged
order. He obtained an order book and wrote
in it an order for a quantity of goods to the
value of \$20.

A Wuhu telegram to the Chinese Press says
that the Engineer of the London and China
Syndicate recently attempted to export at
Wuhu 20,000 tons of iron ore obtained from
the Tangshan mine, under transit passes.
The Customs Tatal at Wuhu has refused to
pass the ore and has asked the Viceroy at
Nanking and the Governor in Sochow for
instructions.

When the members of the Chinese Naval
Commission, including Prince Tsai-hsin, visited
Newcastle-on-Tyne they inspected the Elswick
Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth,
and Co. They were conducted over the works
by Sir Andrew Noble, chairman of directors.
After two hours' inspection, mainly of the
various stages of gunmaking, the Commis-
sioners took luncheon at the head offices, Sir
Andrew Noble presiding. An hour in the
afternoon was devoted to watching the manu-
facture of field guns and to inspecting the
mountings for 12in. guns. The Commissioners
also saw the firing of a torpedo tube, and when
they arrived at the shipyard offices, they were
shown an interesting collection of models.

The death took place on the night of the 21st
inst. at Shanghai, after a brief illness, at the
General Hospital, of Mr. H. C. McGeehan, one
of the staff of the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China. The deceased, says the
Shanghai Times, was a native of Scotland and
twenty-eight years of age. He came from
Hongkong about two months ago and was
shortly going home on leave. He became ill
several weeks ago, and it was found that he was
suffering from an abscess on the liver. Two
operations were performed, but they were of no
avail and death took place last night as stated.
During his short stay in the Settlement he had
made hosts of friends by his pleasing manners.
The funeral took place on the following afternoon
at four o'clock at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

The rise in the value of the dollar is explained
by the fact that the silver market has entered
upon a new and livelier phase. Messrs. Samuel,
Montagu and Co.'s bulletin circular, just to hand
from London, states that the large stocks in
the East and London have been carried through
a period of dear money without forced reduction;
India's prospects seem absolutely assured for the
next few months, and subject to favourable
climatic conditions, the more distant future
appears hopeful as well. Moreover, China is
not disposed to turn out silver except when the
price becomes tempting. Meanwhile, foreign
countries have been in evidence for coinage, and
their previous prolonged absence from the
market renders a prospect of further purchases
the more probable. The quotations to-day for
cash and two months are 3/16d. above those
quoted a week ago.

HONGKONG MEN IN ENGLAND.

Yesterday's mail brought us the following
items—

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs.
Pollock have gone to winter in Egypt. They
will go up the Nile as far as Khartoum, and
will probably not return to England till the
end of February.

Mr. Hart Buck has just returned to Nice,
where he spends seven months of the year. He
has taken to golf and attributes his fitness to
the royal and ancient game.

Mr. T. H. Reid has recently undergone a
second operation on the glands of his neck.
His many friends in Hongkong will be pleased
to learn that the operations have been quite
successful.

Mr. S. A. Seth, Secretary of the Dairy Farm
Company, Ltd., was in London when the mail
left in the interests of the Dairy Farm. He
has been spending part of his holiday in Ireland.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, this year's Captain of the
Oxford University Hockey team, has been
picked as outside left to play for West of Eng-
land against the East in the International final
matches. It is just possible, therefore, that he
may be "capped" for England as well as
getting his half blue for his University.

The Rev. Sydney Swann, though not a
Hongkong man, is probably remembered by
many as chaplain at Kobe and a good sport.
He was especially noted as an oarsman.
He has now become an aviator. Mr. Swann
is on the list of competitors for Sir
William Hartley's prize for the first flight
from Liverpool to Manchester. He has a
monoplane, a modification of that of Santos
Dumont, with an engine of 40 horse-power and
is making daily trials at Aintree.

TELEGRAMS.

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RUMOURED ATTACK ON THE
PRINCE REGENT.

PEKING, December 27th.

It has been reported that an attack
has been made on His Highness the
Prince Regent, but the report has no
foundation in fact.

[RUOTE'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

CHINESE NAVAL COM-
MISSIONERS AT ROME.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Chinese Naval Commissioners
were received in audience by the King
of Italy, who afterwards entertained
them to dinner.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN SPAIN
AND PORTUGAL.

GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

LONDON, December 26th.

Five steamers and two sailing ships
have sunk at Oporto and seven
steamers and three sailing ships are
perilously aground.

They are mostly British and Ger-
man vessels.

The river Douro, which runs
through Spain and Portugal and falls
into the Atlantic at Oporto, rose forty
feet.

The devastation in the rural districts
of Spain and Portugal is terrible.
Whole villages have been levelled by
the floods.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPION-
SHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, December 27th.

At the Sydney Stadium, Lang, the
holder of the heavy-weight cham-
pionship of Australia, has beaten
Fitzsimmons (an ex-world cham-
pion) in the twelfth round.

The fight was for the heavy-weight
championship of Australia and a
purse of £2,500.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

It was like old times to attend a theatrical
performance on Boxing Day, and a good many
folks in Hongkong on that account appreciated
the return of Bandmann's No. 1 Comedy Com-
pany. They opened a short season in Hongkong
last night with the production of that humorous
piece "The Early Worm," and as was to be
expected they met with the greatest success.
The fun was sustained from the rise of
the curtain to its fall, and the hearty laugh
of the audience was eloquent testimony to
the good work of the artists. Mr. Douglas
Vigors was very effective as the dashing
Duke of Tadcaster, who was as confident
in love as he was gay, while his associate
in the last piece, which caused all the trouble
for the two men through it coming to the ears of
the women folks, was Mr. Henry Dallas, who
took the part of Lord Steyne and lied to no
purpose. Mr. Harry Neville made a good
"Worm," and Miss Helen Russell was charm-
ing in the role of Sybil Annesley.

GOTHENBURG UP TO DATE.

In view of the proposed licensing experiment
in Hongkong the following from a Gothenburg
correspondent to a London newspaper is interest-
ing:—"The difficulties under which wine and
spirit merchants labour here may be judged from
the following incident: 'When I went to buy a
bottle of whisky the other day, I was told, "We
are not allowed to sell wine or spirits over the
counter." "What in the world do you mean?"
I asked. "No, it must be ordered in advance."
"But I want the whisky at once!" The assistant
indicated, and then said, "If you go across
the street and telephone to us from the cigar
shop we can supply you." I telephoned, and
five minutes later I had the whisky. I went for
another bottle the next day, and found that the
regulations had become more stringent. Al-
though I had ordered it by telephone, I was not
allowed to take it home myself. I expected that
with you will accept a licence for delivering
the bottle at your house, I could let you have
the whisky at once." My son had no objection.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Lait
Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice
Charmant will enable you to do it. For
Specialists for the Skin are the study of a
Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents
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LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

M.C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.
The two days' match between a Hongkong
Cricket Club eleven and the United Services
concluded yesterday, the result being a drawn
game. The total of the United Services team
in the two innings was 472, while the Club
scored 326 in the first innings, and had five
wickets down in the second for 120 runs. In
the Services second innings Lieat Pelly, R.N.,
headed the score with a total of 42 runs, Captain
Mayhew, R.N., coming next with 23. To the
Club score Pearce contributed 35 before being
caught by Green, while H. Hancock and Turner
each scored 21. Bird took four of the Services
wickets for 74, and Young 3 for 33, while two of
the Club wickets fell to Baird for 61, one to
Mullenoux for 28, and one to Bagnall for 29.
Scores and analyses are as follows:—

UNITED SERVICES.			
First Innings.			
HONGKONG.			
(First Innings.)			
T. E. Pearce, c Noble, b Pelly	51		
A. C. E. Elborough, b Bagnall	135		
A. C. Elborough, c Noble, b Bagnall	12		
H. B. Hancock, c Mayhew, b Noble	53		
W. C. D. Turner, c Bagnall, b Baird	44		
C. E. Mayhew, c Noble, b Bagnall	2		
Manning, b Baird	0		
A. H. Young, c Green, b Baird	0		
H. E. Martin, c Bagnall, b Baird	0		
E. E. D. Bird, b Mullenoux	0		
A. C. Leitch, not out	0		
Extras	24		
Total	326		
Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Hunter	12	2	42
Garnett	8	1	36
Baird	25	5	69
Mullenoux	13	3	52
Pelly	4	0	27
Bagnall	19	9	42
Noble	3	0	20
UNITED SERVICES.			
(Second Innings.)			
Comdr. Noble, R.N., c Makin, b Oliver	10		
Lt. Pelly, run out	42		
St. Sgt. Power, b Bird	23		
Capt. Mayhew, R.N., c Hancock, b Young	23		
Capt. Baird, R.N., c Young	10		
Capt. Garnett, R.N., c Young	10		
Comdr. Lewis, R.N., b Young	3		
Capt. Green, R.N., c Young, b Bird	1		
Lt. Bagnall, R.N., c Bird	13		
Flag-Lt. Mullenoux, R.N., c Hancock	11		
Lt. Hancock, not out	0		
Extras	6		
Total	148		
Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Bird	13	0	74
Oliver	9	0	25
Young	10	2	33
Leitch	0	0	0

UNITED SERVICES.			
(Second Innings.)			
T. E. Pearce, c Green, b Baird	35		
E. C. Elborough, c Lewis, b Baird	16		
H. Hancock, c Green, b Mullenoux	81		
W. C. D. Turner, c Lewis, b Bagnall	8		
R. E. H. Oliver, run out	12		
A. A. Claxton, not out	12		
Manning and H. E. Makin did not bat.	4		
Extras	4		
Total	120		
Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Baird	13	1	61
Bagnall	6	1	29
Mullenoux	0	0	33

KOWLOON, 105TH MAHARATTAS.			
This interesting meeting took place yesterday			
at King's Park and resulted in a win for the			
soldiers by eight runs. Scores:—			
105TH MAHARATTAS.—(1st Innings.)			
Jem. Sullivan, c Jeffries, b Goldsmith	44		
Luxman Mando, c Elson, b Brewer	4		
Kondaji Bedan, c McKenna, b Brewer	8		
Lt. Richardson, c Elson, b Brewer	8		
Major Grace, c Bond	10		
Lt. Weaver, c Moad, b Weaver	26		
Lt. Ford, b Weaver	10		
Jem. Gubb Khan, b Weaver	2		
Harr. Babu Rao, c Curwen, b Sutton	0		
Manaji Palandi, not out	0		
Lt. Montith, c Brewer, b Sutton	1		
Extras	14		
Total	133		

KOWLOON.—(2nd Innings.)			
J. Sutton, c Palandi, b Babu Rao	4		
J. H. Moad, c Elson, b Richardson	9		
J. Curwen, c Ford, b Babu Rao	4		
T. Elson, c Montith, b Babu Rao	59		
W. F. Brewer, c Babu Rao, b Moad	1		
Lt. Richardson, c Elson, b Babu Rao	6		
J. D. Mackenzie, c Montith, b Sullivan	6		
H. E. Goldsmith, c Richardson, b Moad	9		
C. J. Jeffries, run out	2		
T. Choe, c Sullivan, b Moad	2		
E. H. Bond, not out	2		
Extras	14		
Total	126		

105TH MAHARATTAS.—2nd Innings.			
Lt. Ford, c Elson, b Brewer	2		
Luxman Mando, c Moad, b Sutton	7		
Lt. Weaver, c Moad, b Brewer	9		
Major Grace, c Weaver, b Brewer	0		
Lt. Montith, played on, b Brewer	11		
Jem. Sullivan, c Elson, b Weaver	10		
Jem. Gubb Khan, b Brewer	18		
Harr. Babu Rao, not out	18		
Kondaji Bedan, not out	4		
Manaji Palandi did not bat.	4		
Extras	6		
Total	109		

KOWLOON.—2nd Innings.			
W. L. Weaver, b Babu Rao	13		
W. Curwen, b Babu Rao	2		
J. H. Moad, b Babu Rao	15		

AMERICA'S ORIENTAL POLICY.

HENRY GEORGE ON FINANCIAL SYNDICATES THAT MAY PRODUCE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

After spending several months in the Far East studying the situation, Mr. Henry George, jun., son of the American "Single Tax" advocate, has returned to his native land. "He is now engaged in warning those who have discussed Oriental affairs with him that there is a certainty of trouble if Wall Street is allowed to dominate the American Far Eastern policy any longer, for he contends that the army and navy will be dragged in sooner or later to fight the private battles of the American moneyed syndicates, under the guise of 'upholding American honor,' just as Spain had to go to war with Morocco over copper mine concessions in the Rif country. In London on his way home and again on the boat that took him to New York, Mr. George gave utterance to his views with considerable freedom.

Asked what in his opinion was the real cause at the back of the forced resignation of Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago from the post of Minister to China, Mr. George replied tersely: "A war of the big American syndicates. I do not pretend to know more of the immediate grounds for the Secretary of State's action than have been published," continued Mr. George. "Mr. Crane may or may not have been indisposed. The thing to note is not that, but the implication in Secretary Knox's statement that the Government is studying the recent agreements between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria with a view to determining whether there is anything in the agreements adversely affecting American interests. To me, this is an admission of the gravest portent, a seeming admission of the very thing charged against us in the Far East, that the American Government is doing the work of the American syndicates in getting concessions and loan privileges in China, and trying to force a way for them into Manchuria.

At the dinner given to him in New York on September 17, Mr. Crane is reported to have said: "It may not always be necessary to repeat the new form of hold-up in which the State Department has so successfully engaged in forcing money on China." This language sounds undiplomatically bald and frank, yet it aptly describes, according to the Asiatic view, what has been done by our Government in the recent Chinese loan. Our Government practically compelled the other nations to allow our bankers to participate.

"But, how can a share in a thirty or forty million dollar loan be of any importance to American Syndicates accustomed to deal in hundreds of millions?" Mr. George was asked. "While the share in that particular loan may be a small matter," he replied, "the many loans that are likely to be made in the course of the next ten years in China will make a huge aggregate. At the high interest that that sum will draw, the investment will be a good one. But it must be considered as very much more than that. It will really be a large mortgage on China, giving our Government, at the behest of the syndicates, an excuse for sending troops into China at the first sign of another Boxer rising, which is impending; and for taking a hand in another and wider looting and possibly in a partitioning of the Chinese Empire."

"Do you actually look for another revolution in China?" "All the signs point to it. Under the cry of 'China for the Chinese,' many elements are gathering against the foreigners and particularly against the foreign syndicates. As China emerges from her sleep of centuries she will need steam and electric roads, water and sewage systems, gas and electric lighting and telephones. These also will get either through concessions to foreigners or by loans from foreigners. This will mean either foreign concessions or foreign loans. We know the corrupt methods of the public franchise-holding corporations in our politics. They are not likely to set better with similar franchises in China; and the Chinese, if they have a spark of spirit, will not submit to it. There is such a spirit there and it is growing, and the cry is against the exploitation of China by the foreigners. As to the loans, everyone knows that they are the source of most modern wars. The inability or refusal of the Khedive of Egypt to pay the dues on the compounded loans by Lombard Street, caused the bombardment of Alexandria by an English fleet. And at some future date, the Chinese, from inability or for any other reason, fail to meet the debts now being incurred through these loans, which our State Department is procuring for China, lending syndicates will demand that our warships be sent there to collect and uphold the honour of the nation. One of the chief reasons why there is so much talk about a big navy in the Pacific in certain eastern circles is not to protect legitimate trade, but to protect these forced loans and franchise privileges. Trade—the exchange of commodities, the sale of things produced by labour—does not make war. In particular lines we can take and hold our own against the competition of the world, in China, as we do in Europe and elsewhere. If we desired to stimulate it we could propose what we did in the case of the Hawaiian Islands—establish a reciprocity treaty with low duties in both countries. But the syndicates are proposing nothing of the kind. The 'Open Door'—they speak of it as not opening—the door to legitimate trade, but opening the way to loans and concessions. It is not something for the many freely to engage in, but privileges for the syndicates exclusively. Japan took these privileges from the Russians as a spoil of war and she will do all she can to keep other Powers out. She gave it up once before—at the close of the war with China—and Russia slipped in. She will not give it up

again. The 'Open Door' for the United States means involving ourselves in the exploitation of China for the dollars and cents benefit of our syndicates and embroiling ourselves in the troubles that soon are to come there, either through quarrelling among the foreigners over the sharing of the spoil, or through the rising of a great part of the Chinese against the blood-sucking foreigners and the Government that submits to them. Now is the time for American citizens to take a good look at this situation."

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF FOCHOW.

The Maiden Provincial Assembly has closed. The correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury writes: "I think that none of us were quite ready for, or even expected, the members to come out so boldly for reform measures as they did. His Excellency the Viceroy, and high officials seated in the places of honour, had some very pointed questions to answer, especially in connection with financial matters, village fights, tax-gathering and the like."

"The members of the assembly varied eloquent over 'Home Rule,' consecutive Tax Registers, mines and minerals. One member said, 'We have been sleeping on treasure, and have thus tempted the cupidity of the foreigner, but we are awake at last and mean to grasp tightly the jewel in our hands. Concession hunters please take notice.'"

Mr. Wong Nai Liang, after having travelled extensively over the province at his own expense, presented a report on forestry, and should his suggestions be put into practice, this province would be enriched by millions of dollars.

There are vague rumours about that there is some dissatisfaction in the Assembly because some who have not the Hanlin degree have been placed in prominent positions. Some claim that there is dissatisfaction because the young men have received too much recognition, others that it is due to the presence of the body in session, or associated with the members privately (and the session was not held in secret—it was easy to obtain admission, especially for the foreigner)—can for a moment believe that such narrowness as these rumours would indicate can ever become general and serious. It is sure to receive a crushing rebuke from the assembly itself should it ever venture into publicity.

The building fitted up for this history-making assembly was formerly connected with the now discarded examination halls. Where once were paved streets and the trade of thousands of feet, now grown the weeds and grasses. The tumbled down and discarded stalls bespeak a new era, and especially do we note this when we read in large characters the only motto that adorns this first assembly hall: "China Forever."

H.E. the Viceroy and the lower officials as well as the members in attendance seemed to realize that they were in a special sense bat patriots and could well afford to take haste slowly. They evidently had in mind Confucius' saying: "With the right men the growth of good government is as rapid as the growth of vegetation in the right soil." Friends of China everywhere are looking and hoping for great things.

THE KOREAN PETITION FOR ANNEXATION.

The news agency known as the Nalgai Chukka-ha translates as follows the 11-chin-ho petition in favour of annexation to Japan as we learn from a reproduction in the *Japan Advertiser*.

"We 1,000,000 members of Tashin Kai, respectfully submit this address to the Imperial Throne. The Emperor is the parent of 20,000,000 Koreans, and we obedient subjects are now obliged to make this entreaty. We now can not die, though we desire to die, and cannot live, though we desire to live. Our Korea is like a sick man: its life is nearly gone. Where is our duty? Where is our duty? Where is our duty? Where is our duty? We sincerely desire to die for the country, but the Emperor has not let us die. We could not find our leader in our Emperor. In the Chinese-Japanese War we could resist the power of Japan and could die for the country. But when we once accepted Japan's advice and proclaimed our independence, there was no soldier in the land, no warrior on the sea. Could this be called a country? Therefore, at that time, we should have relied upon Japan and realized our independence. On the contrary, we suspected Japan and made our attitude vague. Thus the lamentable death of the late Emperor happened. Whose fault is it? When Japan concluded peace with Russia, she, first of all, arranged what steps we should take. Yet senseless people urged the Emperor to send a secret message to The Hague and brought the disgrace of abdication. In what directions should we progress? Thus we have been the best way in which the lives of 20,000,000 people could be preserved would be to join Korea to Japan and form a great Empire. The relation between Korea and Japan is a historical one. That we did not fall into the hands of China is due to the benevolence of the Japanese Emperor. That we did not fall a prey to Russia is also due to the virtue of the Japanese Emperor. Yet we have suspicion on Japan and often set against her good intentions. A clearly humanitarian action of benevolence. Now the Japanese are coming to this country in great numbers. They will establish a new Japan here. Should we repeat later that our action was not prompt? The Japanese Emperor will protect Korea with his unchanging love and goodwill, and Koreans would be best ruled under him. It would be the greatest happiness for us Koreans. We wish that now a prompt action should be taken. We, members of the 11-chin-ho, representing 20,000,000 Koreans, respectfully and in warm tears submit this address to your Imperial Majesty."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 27th at 12.10 p.m. The barometer had fallen moderately over China and risen considerably over E. Japan. A slight rise has taken place also over the Philippines. The anti-cyclonic area has spread Eastwards and is now central over the Sea of Japan. Pressure is relatively low over the S. part of the China Sea. Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong monsoon over the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh to mod't.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

PARADISE OF THE WORKERS.

NO REAL UNEMPLOYED TO BE FOUND IN NEW YORK.

In its campaign against Tariff Reform the *Daily News* published, in a prominent position on Thursday, an extract from a Baltimore newspaper under the headlines, "200,000 Idle in New York: State Urged to Operate Factories and Employ These Out of Work."

The authority quoted by the *Daily News*, in its attempt to prove that great unemployment exists in countries where the working classes live under the protection of tariffs, was Cora D. Harvey, described as secretary of the National Committee of the Unemployed, who had made the statement in evidence given before the State Commission investigating the working of the Employers' Liability Act.

The *Daily Express* has repeatedly pointed out that there is practically no unemployment in New York, owing to the fact that foreign goods entering that port have to pay a duty which prevents them from competing unfairly with the goods made at home. The *Express* cabled to New York for a formal statement with regard to unemployment from the mayor, Mr. McCallahan. The mayor is away from the city, but the deputy mayor, Mr. McAdams, who is president of the Board of Aldermen, was good enough to send the following explicit statement, which dispenses once for all of the fictions which are being disseminated by the *Free Trade Press* for electioneering purposes.

New York, Friday, Nov. 26. To the Editor of the *Express*, London. Practically speaking there is no unemployment at the present time in New York. There may be some isolated cases of persons waiting until specialised positions are vacant, but that is all. There is less distress in New York than ever before.

This is proved by reports I received to-day from New York's charitable organizations that they were unable to dispose yesterday (Thanksgiving-day) of the large quantities of food which they wished to distribute among the poor, because there were so few applicants.

I never heard of Cora D. Harvey. Her statement that there are 200,000 persons in New York unable to find work is simply ridiculous. Some persons are constitutionally unable to refrain from exaggeration, and say anything to get their names in the newspapers.

It is deplorable that unsubstantiated statements should be published abroad giving absolutely wrong information about the conditions of employment in New York, when it is easy for anybody who really wants the truth to obtain it by applying at official sources. We have some unemployed in New York. That is a necessary condition of every great metropolis, but it is indisputable that there is work for every able-bodied New Yorker desiring employment.

There are some beggars in New York, and our experience of them shows you what their character is. For several years past we have distributed more than 200 coupons to street beggars calling for supper, bed, and breakfast at the headquarters of several charitable organizations in exchange for wood-chopping and similar work.

Not one of these coupons has ever been presented for redemption.

PATRICK P. McADAMS, President of the Board of Aldermen, COTTERIE OF CRANKS.

The *Express* New York correspondent cables as follows in regard to the case:—The organization of which Cora D. Harvey is secretary is the self-styled "National Committee of Unemployed." It consists of a coterie of cranks popularly known here as "Hooboes." The organization has absolutely no serious standing, and is run by Mr. J. Edna Row, a rich American, who gives frequent dinners to transients.

The office, No. 41, Bowery, stands in the centre of New York's tramp district. Business is so dull that a notice appears on the window stating that the office is open only between eight and eleven o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Robert W. Hubbard, the Commissioner of Charities, tells me that the statement sent by the acting mayor to the *Express* is exact in all particulars. He added:—

"I am satisfied that there is no distress caused by unemployment in New York. All able-bodied persons can find work."

THE DALAI LAMA.

The announcement that a deputation of native clergy headed by a representative of the Dalai Lama has reached St. Petersburg from Mongolia need not be taken as having any political importance, says the *Pioneer*. It is not the first time that Lamas have visited the Russian capital, and their appearance there at regular intervals has never had any notable results. But the statement serves to revive the interest in the Dalai Lama himself. Since he left Lhasa in 1914, nothing has been heard of his movements, and it was generally expected that he would reach Lhasa before the end of September. His route was to be by way of Tankori and Kokonor, and as there had been failure of rains in those regions, his journey was likely to be a trying one with long halts at such places as would supply grazing for his transport ponies and camels. His retinue was a large one and hence the difficulty of rapid marching across the wastes where food and fodder were scarce. He carried with him 700 camels carrying supplies and grain, but with this reserve it was by no means certain that he could push through to Lhasa in four months. We should, however, hear very shortly of his arrival there unless he has changed his plans and decided to seek some other place in Tibet whence he could send his emissaries to ascertain whether his old influence among the people could be reasserted. At Lhasa itself his reception both by the Chinese Amban and the Council of Lamas is not likely to be a cordial one in spite of a Peking decree authorising his return to Tibet.

IMPROVED SHIPPING DIVIDENDS.

There has been a marked improvement in the leading German shipping lines this year as compared with the disastrous results of last year's workings. Although the present year opened rather badly, yet with the general improvement in trade abroad there has been a corresponding improvement in the returns of the German shipping firms. Thus, while the Hansa Shipping Company of Bremen, was able to declare last year a dividend of only six per cent, it will be able to declare one of at least 11 or 12 per cent for 1939. Last year the Hamburg-America Line was not able to declare any dividend; it is stated in official circles, that this year it will be in a position to declare a dividend of five or six per cent. The North German Lloyd will have earned profits much greater than those of former years, and it will be able to pay back to its reserve fund part of the money which it borrowed last year. —*Globe*.

UNITED STATES AS A NAVAL POWER.

THE NEW PACIFIC BASE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

The news that the United States contemplates stationing a fleet of armoured cruisers in the Pacific confirms the impression formed recently, after visiting Honolulu and the New York Naval Yard, that the American Republic aspires to the naval domination of the Pacific Ocean. There is hardly an adequate appreciation on this side of the Atlantic of the growth of the Imperial spirit in the United States. A large party in the Republic, having tasted of Empire, and found it sweet to the palate, dreams of the United States as the great world Power of the future—a Power, of course, with the very best of motives, not attempting to establish tyrannies, but aiming to extend the glories and blessings of Republican freedom. All United States citizens (it is not easy to get a word to replace the incorrect "Americans") are not Imperialists—at least thus far. The farmers of the "middle-West," for instance, generally resent a policy of expansion outside the American continent, which they consider must mean extra taxation, war armaments and for foreign wars. But the majority of the United States people seem to be marching towards a policy of Imperialism. That is not natural. They are merely responsive to the world-wide tendency of the day for closer national cohesion for wider extension of authority on the part of the Great Powers. A policy of national isolation is in these days almost impossible if national respect is to be maintained. The American Press is marked by its curious neglect in the discussion of national questions. This growing Imperialism is thus not therefore made plain to the outside world.

At the New York Naval Yard, in May of this year, I found that all the great battleships which had just finished a world-tour were in dock or waiting for dock to have their masts taken out and their top-gears lightened. The cruise had proved that the contention of one school of naval architects, that the boats were too low in the water, was indeed a fact, and that when fighting trim their armour belt would be actually submerged, leaving the space "between wind and water"—the very vitals of a vessel—unprotected. If Japan had attacked the United States a year ago the United States Navy, as far as its big ships were concerned, would have been almost as helpless as the Spanish Fleet at the time of the Spanish-American War.

NAVAL AMBITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

However, that danger is past. It is to the future that the United States now looks and with the steady purpose of not only becoming a great naval Power in the Atlantic, but of dominating the Pacific Ocean. Naval officers talked to me, with the curious frankness of the American, of the country's naval policy. As soon as the Panama Canal was cut a great American Fleet would regularly patrol from New York to Panama, thence to Honolulu, the chief naval base in the Pacific, thence sending out smaller fleets towards Sydney in Australia, Manila in the Philippines, and the various other strategic points. Three fleets finally assembling at Manila and returning to New York by way of Honolulu and Panama.

It is a big scheme. But it is a scheme in which there seems an earnest purpose to carry through. In the New York Naval Yard at that time two vessels of the *Dreadnought* type were being constructed, and another huge drydock was being excavated.

But it is the fortification of Honolulu which most clearly indicates the United States' naval ambitions in the Pacific.

When I visited the Hawaiian group in April of this year the work of fortifying Honolulu was being pushed on with great vigour and the American military and civil authorities spoke freely of the intention to make it "the Gibraltar of the Pacific." The City of Honolulu has at present a very small harbour, a little bay to which access is given by an opening in the coral reefs which surround the island. This port would hardly afford shelter to a squadron of cruisers. But to the left, as one enters the Pearl Harbour, a magnificent stretch of landlocked water, sufficient to float the greatest of fleets. The difficulty with regard to Pearl Harbour basin in its natural state is that it is too well protected, there being no means of access except to very small boats. American energy is now remedying that, and a deep-water channel is being cut from Honolulu Harbour to Pearl Harbour to take vessels of the largest draught at all tides.

When that channel is completed (and in April of this year it was well forward) Pearl Harbour will not only be a magnificent stretch of landlocked water, sufficient to float the greatest of fleets. The difficulty with regard to Pearl Harbour basin in its natural state is that it is too well protected, there being no means of access except to very small boats. American energy is now remedying that, and a deep-water channel is being cut from Honolulu Harbour to Pearl Harbour to take vessels of the largest draught at all tides.

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THE JAPANESE ELEMENT IN HAWAII.

But land defence has also to be taken into account. The chief element of the Hawaiian population is not American, nor is it native Hawaiian. It is Japanese, and the Mikado's subjects represent now the largest fighting element in the population, outnumbering the native Hawaiians. The Japanese imported coolies for the sugar fields, and many of them were of military training. Many of them were veterans of the Russo-Japanese War. The further influx of them has now been stopped, not under an Immigration Restriction Act, but by private treaty with Japan—and, as a measure of precaution, an Arms Registration Ordinance rules on the Islands, providing that no citizen shall have in his possession firearms unless he is licensed by the Government. But this precaution would be in vain if Japan ever seriously thought of using her 50,000 soldier-citizens in the Hawaiian group against the United States; for the whole of the fishing industry is in the hands of the Japanese and their sampans (fishing boats) could land-armed, service places on the Islands with the greatest ease. Such a contingency, unlikely as it seems now, as war between the United States and Japan has been foreseen in the laying out of Honolulu as a naval base, and the land fortifications are designed with the same thoroughness as those designed to beat off a sea attack. A very strong garrison of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery is also being established in the city. Everything points to a determination to set up a base impregnable in any emergency.

A glance at the map of the Pacific will show that Honolulu is the chief strategic position to be held for the defence of the American coast. As a base it is either a shield to the Pacific Coast or a sword pointed straight at its heart, according as it is held by a friend or an

enemy. Further, it is almost halfway to Asia, and the German, French, and British possessions in the Pacific. It has, however, one point of weakness in the want of a local coal supply. Coal for Honolulu must be got from Japanese and Australian collieries. There is another point of weakness in the fact that the main element of the surrounding population owes allegiance to another flag, and unless there is some arbitrary interference the Japanese element will always predominate in Hawaii, for most of the Japanese are married and their houses swarmed with children. Even so, Honolulu under the American flag will, without a doubt, be always the strongest point in the Northern Pacific, and its position will give it also large power of guardianship or menace in the Southern Pacific.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RULES FOR A WIFE.

The New York correspondent of a London contemporary writes:—

Mrs. Minnie Root, who is suing her husband, a music publisher, for divorce at Ann Arbor, Michigan, cited in court a list of commandments that Mr. Root laid down for her government as a wife at the time of their marriage. The commandments are:

1. Thou shalt wed none but thine own true love, neither for money, nor social position, nor because thou art lazy.
2. Thou shalt look with one hundred eyes upon a man before thou marriest him, but thou shalt wear blinders after marriage.
3. Thou shalt accept thy husband as he is. He is a good fellow and the man thou dreamst of does not exist.
4. Thou shalt beat upon the cymbals, and proclaim thy husband master.
5. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's costly gown, nor her diamonds, nor her sable coat, nor her silk stockings, nor her complexion, nor her husband, nor anything which is thy neighbour's.
6. Thou shalt not run up bills.
7. Thou shalt not waste kisses and affection on a cat, nor take to thy bosom a dog.
8. Thou shalt not commit thyself to such follies as the festive cocktail and the insidious cigarette.
9. Remember wash day, but send the shirt to a laundry.
10. Honour thy husband so thou shalt not dishonour thyself.

CHANGING WOMAN.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Society of Women Journalists, held at the Waldorf Hotel, London, last month under the presidency of Lady McLaren. He said woman's attitude to man was constantly changing in response to her environment. If they were to ask in what way woman's attitude to man was changing he thought the reply would be that she was growing more and more to be his intellectual comrade. In the theatre women were naturally and necessarily man's companions and comrades. In journalism it was perhaps less so. But in all intellectual walks of life where woman was pressing in she was proving herself to be man's successful competitor and welcome, staunch friend. Sometimes he thought when women blamed men for the limitations which were placed on them, they did not quite go to the root of the matter. For man had one vice, comprehensive oath, which he used on all occasions. When Porson broke his bootlace or his shirt button came off he never said "Damn the bootlace," or "Damn the button." He said "Damn the nature of things." (Laughter.) That was putting the blame on the right shoulders. In all advance and development it was not now for us were prepared to go; it was how far nature was prepared to go. And there were certain defined limits which nature had placed upon a very, very radical advance of womankind. The relations between man and woman could not be changed immediately or very rapidly. Ruskin said, "The world naturally goes on by reason of the silent virtue that is in it." May that stock of silent virtue increase!

COLOUR VISION AT SEA.

A special inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, was opened at the New College of Science and Technology, South Kensington. Sir Francis Mowatt presided, and he was assisted by Mr. John Dickinson, the London stipendiary magistrate.

Mr. R. D. B. Acland, K. C., and Mr. S. A. T. Bawlt appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. R. Atkin, K. C., for Mr. Al. Miller, instructed by Messrs. Miller, Son, and Taylor, of Liverpool, solicitors for the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, appeared for Mr. John Trattles.

Mr. Acland said that by the Board of Trade regulations candidates for certificates as officers in the mercantile marine had to pass certain examinations, which included three sight tests. These three tests were for form vision, colour vision, and colour blindness. If the holder of a certificate failed in any of those three tests the Board of Trade could cause an inquiry to be held to cancel the certificate or might accept a voluntary surrender of the certificate until the candidate passed the test. In the case of Mr. Trattles there was no reflection upon that officer except in the matter of colour blindness. In February, 1934, Mr. Trattles, who holds a second mate's certificate, passed the colour tests at West Hartlepool. In July, 1935, he entered for the sight tests, after failing the colour tests, and passed. On July 18 there was a special examination by Sir William Abney and Captain Harvey, and they were satisfied that Mr. Trattles was completely "red blind." On September 1, as he had failed to surrender his certificate at the request of the Board of Trade, an inquiry was held by the Local Marine Board in London, and Mr. Trattles was passed. In May, 1936, he entered for an examination as first mate, and passed the sight tests and the other part of the examination, but the Board of Trade, not being satisfied, in view of the fact that he had failed to pass the test in 1935, cancelled the examination, and declined to give him a certificate. The Board, however, offered him a special examination again in the sight tests. He did not accept it, but later in the month he wrote agreeing to undergo the sight test. The examination took place in the presence of several distinguished scientific men, who came to the conclusion that Mr. Trattles was completely blind to red as red was concerned.

Sir William Abney, who gave evidence, said that he had examined Mr. Trattles twice, and "red blind." He mistook red for green and sometimes for white. The coloured woods test showed that Mr. Trattles was liable to confuse red and green, and to mistake green for white.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkin, the witness said that Mr. Trattles would never see red as red; he would see "signal red" as green. The test which the witness carried out was quite different from the Board of Trade test.

Dr. W. H. Rivers, Mr. J. H. Parsons, and Dr. W. Watson agreed with Sir William Abney's evidence, and the inquiry was adjourned.

BABY'S AWFUL CASE OF ECZEMA.

Terrible Humour from Head to Foot—Had to be Wrapped in Cotton Wool—Discharged Un cured After Three Months in Infirmary—Scratched Until Bandages were Soaked with Blood.

DREADFUL DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA.

"My little boy is barely two years old, and when he was about eight months old he had to undergo an operation and have something taken out of his face. But when the time came for the operation to take place he had broken out with eczema to such an extent that he was one mass from head to foot and had to be wrapped in cotton wool. He was for three months in an infirmary under three doctors. They managed to get him sufficiently well to operate on him, but could not cure him, and at the end of three months he turned him out with his shoulders and top-arms of his poor little arms—one mass of thick scabs, so bad that they sent him to the hospital for three months. The worst places were, unfortunately, just where all the weight of his clothes hung on them, and one had only to look at the child to know what he suffered. Though I put bandages on at night, he managed to rub or scratch them off, and he was soiled with blood and corrupt matter in the morning, and the rags had to be made wet to get them off, as they were stuck fast to the places."

I got one case of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. From the very first application he began to mend, and in less than a fortnight he was quite clear and now, at the end of a few weeks, it is scarcely possible to tell where the places were. He cannot say many words, but I was quite touched when he once showed his arms, telling me "it had all gone," and the subject has not been mentioned. It has quite set him up and he is getting quite a nice strong boy, not a bit like his mother. I have recommended Cuticura to several suffering with eczema. Mrs. F. Webb, Alderton, nr. Towson in case they would like to see it. Northamptonshire, Eng., July 3, 1936.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Kind of Itching, Chafing and Aching Skin. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. Cuticura Ointment is the best for the face and neck. Cuticura Resolvent is the best for the body. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent are the best for the face and neck. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent are the best for the body. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent are the best for the face and neck. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent are the best for the body.

54-20

IF WE LIVED TO BE 150.

There is a temptation to consider somewhat humorously the announcement of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, who has been investigating the matter, that every human being of reasonably sound body and mind ought to live to the age of 150 years. In this epoch of rapid increase in the cost of living, for instance, many persons will probably think that they cannot afford to stay in the world that long.

Professor Fisher, however, is not joking. He is a Massachusetts native, and he has been living fourteen years longer than they did in former times, and in Europe, he says, human life has been extended seventeen years in a single century. This has been brought about by better methods of sanitation, by preventive medicine, and in other ways of which much has been heard lately.

The point here made, however, is as to whether living to 150 years old would be desirable, all things considered. Some of us do not know just why we should be alive at all. We came into the world through no fault of our own. If our preference had been consulted, doubtless we should have chosen to remain unborn. But, now that we are here, we are bound to make the best of it.

Without holding Professor Fisher too closely to account for the theory to which he has given his name, a good many persons believe that the only period of a man's life that really counts is that between a young man's graduation at college when, of course, he knows everything—to the age 40, when he begins to find out how little he really does know. At 60, according to this theory, a man's work is done.

The prospect of living for 100 years after his work is done would not appeal to any man of spirit. He would prefer, for that matter, a short life and a merry one. In a woman's case the thought would be utterly discouraging. In the present state of affairs, no matter how long she lives, the unmarried woman's condition attains an age of more than 30 or 35 years.

All this, however, is apart from the main subject as to whether living for 150 years would be worth while. Most persons probably think that it would not. The majority of people will sympathize with Peter Pan, who had his own reasons for not wanting to grow up, and ran away in order to avoid doing so. But we cannot all evade our destiny in this way. Most of us have to stay at home and face the music, such as it is, and as we grow older and more experienced we must take more and more the burden of life upon our shoulders.

It seems plain enough that we are not put into the world simply to prepare for another, nor yet merely to have a good time in this. There is plenty for us to do besides just earning our daily bread or strewing flowers in the pathway of pleasure. Whether living to be 150 would add to our usefulness and increase our personal satisfaction with the general scheme of things depends upon the individual. A great many persons do the best work of their lives after they have long passed the half-century mark. For example there is J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, James J. Hill, the late Edward H. Harriman and a hundred more.

It may not be plain to a good many persons just why they are put on earth, but, being here, there is a very excellent reason for them to do the best they can. The question then is, whether living to 150 is worth living in an unjust world to oneself and to those who may be dependent upon one. —*San Francisco Chronicle*.

FAIR EASTERN PERIL.

A St. Petersburg telegram dated December 7th to a London journal states that while there is no ground for the apprehensions of war which are current at the moment, it is a fact that such is official nervousness over Far Eastern developments that all internal legislation is practically at a standstill. It is known that M. Kozlovskii, the Minister of Finance, who has just returned from Livadia, discussed the whole position with the Czar, and His Majesty is said to have expressed a wish to confer with M. Stolypin if any important decisions are arrived at.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALAWAN Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	About 29th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUMATRA Capt. C. J. Benton	About 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	About 7th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 8th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd Jan., D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 4th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Jan., D'light

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FAIR, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

PAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 28th December, 1909

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan., "
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr., "

For Further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 11th December, 1909.MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LIENSING"	Tuesday, 28th Dec., Noon.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"CHUNSIANG"	Tuesday, 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TINSANG"	Wed., 29th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 31st Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KINGSING"	Friday, 31st Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 31st Dec., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHIWANTAO	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 31st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 2nd Jan., D'light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed., 5th Jan., D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 7th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Telephone No. 61.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 28th December, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
HAICHING Capt. W. C. Pasmore	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 28th Dec., at 10 A.M.
HAITAN Capt. J. S. Rosch	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	THURSDAY, 30th Dec., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen, KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	8,000 9,000 7,000	WED., 5th Jan., at Daylight. WED., 19th Jan., at Daylight. WED., 2nd Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobe 13th Jan., connects)	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6,500	WED., 19th Jan., from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobe 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects)	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,500	SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from KOBE.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Selinge, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon. THURSDAY, 17th Febr., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Mecker	5,000	TUESDAY, 23rd December.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. R. Smith	4,500	TUESDAY, 4th January.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. R. Takeda	6,500	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED., 19th Jan., at Noon.
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Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. 1 Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World "Tickets" also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1909.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 1st Jan., Noon.
BUBI	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila	On 8th Jan., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 17th December, 1909.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	S.S. SUEVIA ... 24th Dec.
S.S. BRASILIA ... 5th Jan.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th Jan.	S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 5th Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA ... 2nd Febr.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 9th Febr.	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 5th Jan.
S.S. SAXONIA ... 17th Febr.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. C. PERD. LAEISZ ... 27th Febr.	S.S. SCANDIA ... 15th Jan.
S.S. AMBRIA ... 12th March.	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SITHONIA ... 20th Jan.
	FOR NEW YORK:
	S.S. VANDALIA ... 19th Jan.

Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	Tons.	SAILING DATE.
S.S. KIYO MARU	9,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	6,000 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

For particulars apply to
N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAYS of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office.
14, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	Steamer	Tons	
ARCADIA	7000	MANTUA	11000	March 11
ASSAYE	7500	CHINA	8000	March 19
DELTA	8000	MALWA	11000	April 2
Macedonia 10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at Bombay)	April 16	April 23
DEVANHA	8000	MONGOLIA	10500	April 30
ASSAYE	8000	MARMORA	10500	May 14
DELTA	7500	MOREA	11000	May 28
DELHI	8000	MOOLTAN	10000	June 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "
In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

LONDON. CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SYRIA	January about	March about
SUMATRA	January 26	March 12
NYANZA	February 9	March 26
SUNDA	February 23	April 9
MALTA	March 7	May 7
SARDINIA	April 20	June 4
NORRE	May 4	June 18

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES
FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.
2nd " £38.16 " £57.4 "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
For Further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon, 1910.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasures and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAKAO (DIRECT)	"SHIBETORO MARU" Capt. S. ARSUMI	TUESDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
TAMBUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURATAMA	SUNDAY, 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WED., 5th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cabin.
The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BOJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.
For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ... 30.81	30.87	30.28
Temperature ... 56	62	63
Humidity ... 60	62	60
Wind Direction ... E	E	E
Force ... 2	3	3
Weather ... b	b	o
Rain ...		

Highest open air Temperature on 28th ... 64
Lowest open air Temperature on 28th ... 61

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Dec. 1st—Brasilia, Albenga, Genoa. 4th—
Tranquebar, Vorwarts, Ek. George, Sumatra,
8th—Dorffinger, Benicorich, Carnarvonshire,
Liberia, Priam. 11th—Indraamha, Nera.
15th—Katsun. 18th—Atsuta Maru, Austria,
Coulam, Huyen, Opack, Peru.
22nd—Benclough, Bloemfontein, Dardanus, Indier,
Nyansa, Pothan, P. E. Friedrich, Egonia.
24th—Asyanaz, Belgravia, Kintuck, Hitachi
Maru, Kleist, Tsurano, Wakasa Maru.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Dec. 25th—Antenor, Armand, Behio, Kilana
Maru.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

RODI & WIENENBERGER PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELRIES: NECKLETS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,
WATCH-CHAINS, &c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

On Saturday, the 1st and on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1910, the office will be open from
8 till 9 a.m. In the event of the arrival of the French Mail from Europe on the 3rd January,
the Post Office will open for one hour only for the delivery thereof.
There will be one delivery and one collection of letters on Sunday, and the Money Order
Office will be entirely closed on the above dates.

Postal Guides for the Year 1910, are now on sale ... 50 cents each.

The following despatches of Siberian Mails are cancelled—Despatches leaving Shanghai on
January 16th, 23rd and 30th:

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Takao	Shibetsu Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Lanshing	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Tamung	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore and Colombo	Chunwang	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Dishighshire	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
	Tjinali	Wednesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 29th,
		Printed Matter and Sam-
		ples ... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late
		fee of 10 cents, up to
		10.00 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon
		E.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
		Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Macao ... Sui Tai ... Wednesday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai ... Tingtang ... Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.

"LOTUS"

BLEND TEA.

RICH

PURE

AND

FRAGRANT.

Obtainable at all the Stores.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY.

10 A.M.—Auction of Naval & Victualling Stores
by Messrs. Hughes & Mough.
9 P.M.—Bandmann No. 1 Comedy at Theatre
Royal—"The Best People."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 29th December—Twenty-Third
Ordinary Annual Meeting, Campbell,
Moore & Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 30th December—Auction of the late
Gunboat "Rio Lima," Messrs. Hughes &
Mough.
Thursday, 30th Dec.—Extraordinary General
Meeting, China Light and Power Co., Ltd.
Saturday, 1st January—Fifth Annual Sports
of Children's Races, Kowloon Cricket Club.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Kamang* from Calcutta
and the Straits left Singapore for this port on
the 20th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Derfflinger*, carrying the
German Mails with dates from Berlin of the
1st inst., left Singapore on the 24th inst., at 5
p.m., and may be expected here on or about the
30th inst. a.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Sydney on
Thursday, the 16th inst., at noon, and may be
expected here on or about Friday, the 7th prox.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The G.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left
Vancouver for Hongkong on the 18th inst.
a.m., via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Sigismund* left Kobe
on the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., and may be
expected here to-morrow a.m.
The Ben Line str. *Benlirig* from Middlesbrough
and London left Singapore on the 18th inst.,
for this port.
The str. *Knight of Thistle* left Tacoma on
the 18th inst. for Yokohama, Kobe, Moji,
Hongkong and Manila.
The Bank Line str. *Oceanic* left Vancouver
on the 21st inst. for Hongkong via Japan
ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Messrs. Tottenham
and Clegg.
Per *Suzette*, from Tacoma, for Manila, Mr.
Brasse and family.
Per *Yuenang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs.
Mather, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gattino and
child, Mrs. Y. S. Vande Boe, Mrs. H. A. Van de
Boe and Mr. Harry Meyenberg.
Per *Chigo Maru*, for Hongkong, from
San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wolborn,
Mrs. J. D. Champlin, Mrs. M. S. Gallin,
Miss H. A. Gnahel and Miss M. G. Wood,
Doctor R. W. E. Cole, Doctor W. N.
Lemmon, Messrs. H. Otley Beyer, Geo. Hayes,
R. J. Harrison, C. Kenneth, P. G. Koop, R.

The Cigarettes of Distinction



Bouton Rouge

and Felucca



A LUXURY TO

THE MAN

OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 24TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$997½, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	25	\$65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$124, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$6, buyers
	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 135.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.10, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 110.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 425.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	7/6	7/6	\$16½, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$61, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51½, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	50,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 129.
Leewick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7½, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$77½, sal. & buy.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$45, sal. & buy.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$145, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$63.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$370, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$12, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$890, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sal. & sel.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$84, sal. & sel.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$14, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$63, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$133, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$130, sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$156, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$21, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$5	all	\$42½, L/don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$20½, J.25.10
Star Ferry Company, Limited	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$26, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14½, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, sales
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$7.
Weissenmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$4	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$123, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideas	\$10	\$10	\$10½, sellers
RUBBERS.				
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$80 (Sts.)
Ceylon	—	—	—	\$22
Baggins	—	—	—	\$26
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	14/6
Custodians, fully paid	—	—	—	5/1
Ceylon-Malays	—	—	—	\$5-6-0, buyers
Damascus	—	—	—	24-0-0, buyers
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	6/1
Kamunings	—	—	—	3/2, prem.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	26, buyers
Leedbury	—	—	—	46, sales
Linggis	—	—	—	35/
Sepangs	—	—	—	22/6, buyers
Shuford	—	—	—	30/
Sungei-pare Ka	—	—	—	71/ sellers
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 787,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	AGENTS.
ASCANIA, German str., 1,291, Clauson, 21s	Doos—Wuhu 16th Dec, Rice—Hamburg.
Amerika Linie.	
BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,519, Evensen, 15th	Doos—Chinkiang 9th Dec, General—
Doos—Chinkiang 9th Dec, General—	Wallon & Co.
CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Jones, 26th Dec.	Shanghai 23rd Dec, General—Butterfield
Doos—Swire.	
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,265, O. McL.	Liddell, 25th Dec—Chingwantao 19th
Doos, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CHINTUPU, Chinese str., 2,260, A. Augensen,	26th Dec—Tsingtau 21st Dec, Salt—
Wallon & Co.	
CHUNNANG, British str., 1,418, W. R. Sawyer,	20th Dec—Java, Sugar—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.	
DERWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 17th	Doos—Saigon 11th Dec, General—Man
Doos—Saigon 11th Dec, General—Man	Pat & Co.
E. F. FERDINAND, Austrian str., 3,843, E.	Nitche, 26th Dec—Shanghai 22nd Dec,
General—Saunders, Wieler & Co.	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H.	Pybus, R.N., 9th Dec—Vancouver 18th
Nov, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.	
FRIEDJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen,	22nd Dec—Haiphong 16th Dec, Rice, Coal
and General—Asgard Thoresen & Co.	
HAICHING, British str., 1,629, W. P. Moore,	25th Dec—Coast Ports 24th Dec, General
Doos—Douglas, Laprak & Co.	
HONG TRUN, Chinese str., 808, Matheson,	25th Dec—Chinkiang 20th Dec, Beans
and Ground Nuts—Order.	
IDOMENEUS, British str., 4,250, R. A. Tiltotson,	12th Dec—Saigon 8th Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 630, A.	Hansen, 25th Dec—Pukhoi and Hoihow
24th Dec, General—Jensen & Co.	
KAIFUKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,905, S. Suda,	17th Dec—Moji 11th Dec, Coal—
Bradley.	
KAISHING, British str., 1,215, Lavers, 25th	Dec—Weihaiwei 20th Dec, Salt and
General—Butterfield & Swire.	
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 21st	Dec—Chinkiang 15th Dec, General—
Chinese.	
KIMBER, British str., 1,233, Wright, 23rd	Dec—Tientsin and 18th Dec,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KORSHING, Ger. str., 1,292, O. Scheiding,	22nd Dec—Bangkok 10th Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
KUWONG, British str., 1,240, W. B. Brown,	21st Dec—Tientsin 12th Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
KWANGLO, Chinese str., 1,469, Froberg, 22nd	Dec—Shanghai 19th Dec, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.	
KWANTAO, British str., 1,042, Dowson, 23rd	Dec—Tientsin 19th Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
LIENHONG, British str., 1,049, G. N. Walker,	20th Dec—Shanghai 16th and Swatow
19th Dec, General—Jardine, Matheson &	Co.
MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, A. Dixon,	25th Dec—San Francisco via Japan and
Manila 23rd Nov, Mails and General—	F. M. S. Co.
MARANG, British str., 1,344, G. S. Weigall,	24th Dec—Samaran 18th Dec, Timber
and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MERAPI, Dutch str., 1,549, O. Gronert, 25th	Dec—Singapore 17th Dec, Sugar—
Chinese.	
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, J. Peter-	sen, 22nd Dec—Cherbo 16th Dec, Beans—
Jensen & Co.	
NAMANG, British str., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake,	22nd Dec—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
17th Dec, General—Jardine, Matheson &	Co.
PHUENH, British str., 1,065, J. H. Scott,	23rd Dec—Saigon 17th Dec, Rice and
General—Wo Fat Sing.	
PHUANANG, German str., 1,021, Heyenza, 24th	Dec—Amoy 15th Dec, Rice—Butter-
field & Swire.	
PROMINENT, Norwegian str., 746, Christiansen,	22nd Dec—Daly 16th Dec, Beans—
Asgard, Thoresen & Co.	
PROBRO, Norwegian str., 1,178, Th. Seeborg, 14th	Dec—Shanghai 10th Dec—Asgard,
Thoresen & Co.	
SHERKING, British str., 1,034, E. B. Simons,	25th Dec—Chingwantao 19th Dec, Rice,
General—Butterfield & Swire.	
SHINERU MARU, Japanese str., 2,449, Nishi-	yama, 23rd Dec—Karatsu 15th Dec, Coal—
Ataka & Co.	
SIAM, Danish str., 2,500, T. B. Corssen, 24th	Dec—Copenhagen 23rd Dec, General—
Melchers & Co.	
SERCHER, British str., 1,142, Siford, 25th	Dec—Chinkiang 21st Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,994, Fukui,	17th Dec—Moji 11th Dec, Coal—Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.	
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather,	24th Dec—Manila 21st Dec, Hump
and General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,228, F. Royd, 26th	Dec—Chinkiang 22nd Dec, General—
Butterfield & Swire.	
TINGKANG, British str., 1,045, E. W. Andersen,	22nd Dec—Wuhu and Chinkiang 18th
Dec, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
TJIMAH, Dutch str., 2,469, J. W. Bonman,	22nd Dec—Moji 14th Dec, General—
Java-China-Japan Lijn.	
TRIUMPH, German str., 768, Jacobsen, 17th	Dec—Manila 16th Dec, Ballast—
Jensen & Co.	
TSURUBAMA MARU, Japanese str., W. Nagatsu,	18th Dec—Moji 11th Dec, Coal—Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.	

MUNZER & FILS, BORDEAUX.

CLARETS AND COGNACS.

FOR AGENCY APPLY TO

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